

The Shepherd.

Officers of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association.

President—H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.
Vice-President—R. T. McCully, Lees Summit,
Mo.
Secretary—L. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.
Treasurer—L. L. Sells, Osborn, Mo.

OFFICERS OF THE MISSOURI MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Samuel Jewett, Independence;
Vice-President, R. T. McCully, Lees Summit;
Secretary and Treasurer, H. V. Pugsley,
Plattsburg; Directors, Harry McCullough,
Fayette; Philo D. Jewett, Independence, and
L. L. Sells, Osborn; Committee on Pedigree,
J. V. McCully, Sam Jewett and Harry
McCullough.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I am an interested reader of your sheep and horse departments, and generally look through the several pages of the paper as soon as it comes to hand. Am more interested just now in sheep, having settled here from Ohio three years ago.

I want some information respecting the sheep men who advertise in your paper, and particularly of Jewett, H. V. Pugsley, and McCullough, & Co. Wanting some fifteen or twenty rams, this fall to run with a lot of ewes I brought with me, that have not done as well as they should, nor been as well bred as I intended, it is now my purpose to breed them up and make the most of my wool.

As I have been a subscriber for your valuable paper for some years, both in Ohio and here, I now for the first time call upon you for information. What I want to know is, whether I can see the gentlemen I have named, and believe them to be truthful and reliable men or not? There is no foolishness about me, I know what I want, and at home would know where to get it, but here I do not, and have already found it out.

G. D. C.

Saline county, Kas.
ANSWER.—We do not admit advertisers to our columns unless we, to some extent, know those who send them, and never unless we know something of their history and business. But, be that as it may, the men you name are the best to be found in any State in the Union. Take our endorsement.

Samuel Jewett's Address Before the Missouri State Wool Growers' Association.

"MERINO AND ITS GRADES AS WOOL AND MUTTON SHEEP."

GENTLEMEN:—This is a question of great importance, and needs more study and experience than I am able to do justice to; but as my remarks at this time are directed to the Merino breeders, I shall confine myself to the consideration of that breed of sheep in which they are interested.

The first demand for humanity is for something to eat.

The second is for something to wear.

The first knows no exception, the second very few exceptions. Allow me to say right here, that the Spanish Merino and their crosses furnish nearly all the wool to clothe this great and growing nation. How best and most economically to feed the masses. Let no unfair word be said of the so-called mutton breeds. They have their place in the world's economy, and right well do they fill it. Let us go back as far as twelve years, and note the pace made by the different breeds of sheep up to the present time. What increase has the long wool breeds made? They are commonly recognized as the more prolific; but when we look around for results the fact is palpable that with the incentives of an enhanced price for coming wool, a steady and paying demand for breeding animals and a fair price for meat for twelve years, there is no such increase apparent in the numbers of long wool sheep as it seems should have followed the intelligent efforts of those breeders making the culture of such stock a specialty. Looking the past over, can we successfully depend on the large breed for our mutton?

What can we say of the Merino in the past twelve years? Why, they have multiplied by the millions, and their meat is becoming the favorite. It is recognized in nearly all the States as being the sweetest and most desirable for food use, also in foreign countries, and brings the largest price. The only objection is size, and this with the farmer many times is in its favor. Why not then make the Merino to produce the flesh to feed the millions, and let the wool to clothe them? After patient and careful study, I am forced to the conclusion that the present idea of superiority of flesh of the so-called mutton breeds considered aside from artificial influence and founded more on sentiment than reality, admitting the necessity for increased carcass and the possibility of securing it without sacrifice in fleece. The one important question remaining is: How can it be accomplished? The answer is by judicious breeding and liberal feeding, and the result will be that you will soon reach your reward of success. The breeder who succeeds must be a student as well as a liberal provider, mere haphazard will bring to its followers the disappointment they seek. The path leads far and wide, the efforts of Bakewell and Elmore, in England, and the enlightened perseverance of Alwood and Hammond, and a long list of honored preceding contemporary breeders in the United States must be students and emulate with such modifications as may be seen necessary to bring results within the exacting demands of a necessarily diversified sheep husbandry.

SAMUEL JEWETT.

(The following I take from "The Merino as a Mutton Sheep," by Messrs. Hayes and Garland.)

"If we look at the question physiologically, we should be led to infer, a priori, that the most tender and consequently assimilable flesh would be produced from the smaller and finer than from the larger and coarser animals; and the limbs of the partridge and teal is more tender than that of the turkey and mallard. Besides, it is well known that there is always a correlation in the different parts of the same animal, as in the hair, feet, and limbs of the Arabian horse. The fineness of the fibre in the fleece of the Merino is therefore but an indication of the fineness of fibre of its flesh. It would seem that even when the size of the Merino is increased by an improved alimentary regimen, the fibre of the flesh does not become coarser; for it has been demonstrated, by experiments in France that improved nutrition has only the effect to make the woolly fibre longer; it does not increase its diameter. By the law of correlation above referred to, the fineness of the fibre of the flesh will be retained with that of the wool.

It is difficult to obtain testimony from England as to the relative excellence of the mutton from the different English breeds. Each district insists upon the superiority of the particular race which

it cultivates. Thus the English landholders and farmers can never agree whether the Leicester or Down mutton is best. Popular opinion, outside of the agricultural districts, has settled in favor of the Southdown, one of the smallest of the so-called English races. The mutton of the Highland sheep, still smaller, is said to be superior to that of the Southdown. It does not mature so early as the improved English races, and is killed at five years old. It may have been the excellence of this mutton which led to Mr. Webster's observation, that he had learned in England the secret of having good mutton was "that the sheep should be at least five years old when killed." It is admitted in England that the flesh of the Cotswold, the race most generally introduced here, is coarse, and better adapted for the workman's table than the gentlerman's table. Its excessive fat, objectionable to delicate stomachs, is agreeable to those who cannot afford to use pork or butter, as it supplies the necessary carbonaceous element of food.

An observing American lady, who was a housekeeper for several years in a fashionable hotel in London, informs us that she was accustomed to obtain for her table, from a butcher who supplied many families of the nobility, the small Welsh mutton, the price of which was about 24 cents a pound, where the ordinary large and fat mutton cost about 15 cents. This mutton, not larger than the smallest in our market, was superior to any she had tasted. The legs, though plump and round, resembling a shoulder of pork, had but little fat. As we have lost all opportunity for obtaining information on this subject, we asked the opinion of the experienced flock-master, Mr. Flint of California, who had at one time a hundred thousand sheep in his flocks. We were told that this was the best mutton in the world, and that a well-fattened Saxony Merino, the smallest of all races, made the best of all, as the finest wool is accompanied by the finest flesh. Having met, at the public shearing in Avon, New York, last spring, several of the most extensive flock-masters of Australia, who were visiting this country for the purpose of purchasing Spanish Merinos, we addressed the same inquiry to them. All united in declaring that the opinion in Australia was in favor of the superiority of Merino mutton in quality as compared with that of the English races. Mr. Geddes, an agriculturist of high authority in New York, expresses the same opinion.

The Boston Wool Market.

From the Weekly Wool Circular of Messrs. Hallowell & Cohen, Boston, Mass., dated May 19th, we gather:

"The past year has not been a profitable one for dealers in manufactured goods, but the conditions of the market are favorable for very low prices and reasonable profits if buyers will only use discretion and judgment in their purchases."

The demand for all kinds of wool is not very light indeed, prices are naturally weak, and it is essentially a buyer's market. Quite a number of mills are shut down, a great many are running short time and curtailing production all they know how. Woolen goods are not selling so well as they were at the close of the year, and the market is thickened with the stoppage of still more machinery unless there is a change for the better in the demand for woolen goods; and add to all this the recent financial troubles in New York City, and it is not surprising that there is a depression in the market for all descriptions of wool. "An article well bought at half sold" is as true of wool as almost anything else we can think of.

There is a large stock of fine Australian wool on the market, which at the present time cannot be sold at cost. The supply of inferior California and territory wool is also larger than usual at this time of the year, but in other grades the stock is only moderate, and in the case of combing wools, we may say that there are none here, and early shipments will probably be wanted on arrival.

Reports from California and Texas would indicate that growers were demanding higher prices than buyers are willing to pay, but as little has yet been done, we presume that the growers will soon appreciate the situation, and see the wisdom of having their wools in market and sold before the later shearing of the territories and the older wool-growing States."

This course is looking at the matter from a manufacturer's standpoint, and the statements made must be so read and understood.

Destroying Sheep Ticks.

Tobacco dust has proved a very cheap and reliable remedy, and is attended with the best success. People generally dislike wetting the wool in cold weather, and this is much more simple and easier in practice. Wholesale dealers buy mutton heads of Havana tobacco, and they have used all they can for every purpose in the trade, there remains a gritty dust, of no use to them whatever. They will give any one all he needs, ten pounds will be sufficient for a hundred heads.

Have an attendant catch a lamb and lay it on one side on a box two feet or so high, for ease in working. The other man will open the wool with one hand, while the other he sprinkles in a trifle of the wet tobacco dust over the entire length of the sheep, from head to tail. Put one row, not on top of back, but say six or seven inches each side from backbone, and the other two rows on sides near where the legs leave the body. You will find that the ticks over the entire body of the sheep are all dead or near there lines of tobacco dust. One application has been all that was needed each year. This can be used for lice on animals also.

Sheep Notes.

A writer, speaking of the economic methods of sheep feeding, estimates the allowance of corn for one sheep at three-quarters of one pound each day, stating that on this quantity of grain and sufficient grazing or hay, sheep will gain in condition and fatten. This is New York State, where dry feed is used for several months in the year.

Sheep-raising as conducted in England, is much more thorough and judicious than in our country, but we are learning. A breeder of Hampshire Downs, in Kent, England, has 300 lambs from 300 ewes this season, without the loss of one, and three years ago had 412 lambs from 321 ewes, without losing a ewe in the preceding winter.

The Poultry Yard.

Time-Honored Spanish.

There are scores of fanciers in the United States who watch the rising popularity of some breeds and the neglect and decay of others who would not exchange their time-honored Spanish for any breed in the American standard of excellence. This is a grand delineation of independent mind and taste, and a wise provision in the moulding of the odds and ends of our diverse natures to give us those special likings for this or that color, breed, variety or pet, as our tastes and judgment may dictate.

Nothing appears to us more labored or out of place than for some men whose tastes differ from ours, to try to force us into the conviction that we are specially adapted for raising swine, cattle, horses or other domestic animals when our special vocation and tastes are for poultry and other pet stock. The countless varieties of the feathered creation gives the amateur and veteran objects worthy of their tastes and love. If it were not so poultryers would find nothing to interest and instruct them in the poultry business.

The white-faced Black Spanish has seen the rise and fall of many a breed. Although it is not as popular nowadays as some new comers, it has had a good measure of popularity years ago, when the poultry industry of this country was in its infancy, when it was raised as the leading breed for egg production. The Black Spanish through good and bad repute have held their own. They are among the oldest well bred fowls, preserving their individual characteristics without change or deterioration, they are a conservative and a safe bet, and, in good condition of health and feathering a nice flock with their burnished plumage, white face and red combs and wattles, are ornaments to the breeders' yards or lawns.—American Poultry Journal.

Hatching Time.

Soon the time of hatching will be in order, and then the most interesting and productive part of the routine of poultry raising will claim our attention and care. Although this month is rather early in our climate to set hens, many no doubt will venture a setting or two, but in most cases they are from Asiatic breeds. Select a comfortable place in your hen house, where the eggs will be safe from the cold, and where they are up to the standard requirements, in preference to those laid by pullets. Each egg should be marked with the date it was laid and put away in a safe place where it will not get chilled, and turned every day or two if kept some time before setting. It is not always safe to trust a valuable setting of eggs to a broody hen until you have provided her staying qualities. The pre-arrangement for hatching is very important. Broody hens are sometimes fickle and not to be depended on, and most especially if we have choice eggs of our own or high-priced ones from others that we do not feel disposed to give up. Sheep should be housed and fed every day of good hay and fodder need little grain. The latter should be given sparingly at first, but regularly, and slightly increased as the winter progresses, so that the sheep be not allowed to lose flesh. The outer end of the wool should be better and the skin and flesh of the sheep become very thin in flesh it splits and becomes very rotten, consequently is of little value.

A Missouri correspondent writes as follows to the Texas Wool-Grower:

"I feel very much interested in the shepherds of Texas and read with interest the experience of Messrs. Wheeler, Lyman & Co. in feeding and shipping their 100-pound muttons. Their idea of shearing before shipping certainly is correct if everything is favorable. It is eight weeks long enough to keep sheep on full feed of grain to get full fat, if they are matured and those sheep feed. When Texas uses none but large, well matured rams, and makes it a point to raise a class of wethers to weigh 110 to 115 pounds at maturity, which can easily be done in a few generations of proper feeding and care, the wool trade will pay well. Here in Missouri the best results are gained by raising full blood or high grade Merinos, and when matured three years old, winter well, shear in April, then feed on full feed of grain to get full fat, if they are matured and those sheep feed. 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Our herbaceous vegetation, while not especially characteristic, possesses too much of interest at this season of the year to be ignored. Among the first blossoms to peep through the earth are the *Antennarias*, the tiny, but brilliant *Bluets* (*Houstonia*), the delicate *Claytonias* and the rare *Hepaticas*. Very soon after we find the open wood carpeted with a mass of shag or milk-vetch. The Bloodroot opens its milk-white, evanescent stars, the *Urnularias* toss their yellow bells in the breeze, and the pearl hearts of the *Dicentra* rise in spikes above their tufts of blue, green, fringed leaves.

important particular, suggesting that a portion of the farm at Ames be laid aside for a nursery of forest trees, to be sold to settlers, at actual cost, on condition that they be planted in tracts of not less than three acres.

In the consideration of the fact that none of our native apple trees are adapted to stand our climate, he recommended that a commissioner be appointed to procure from Russia some of their hardy varieties to distribute in our State.

With a few words of warning he then closed his instructive and very interesting lecture.

STAKING RASPBERRIES.—The practice is becoming more and more common of planting back raspberries in rows, instead of when the canes are one or three feet apart, high, and when this is properly done, they never require staking. Cap berries should be always thus treated. There are some of the taller upright growers that require staking, and for these, of some size, it is important to do it easily and expeditiously. First pass along, and drive the stakes in the right place. Two persons will do this rapidly if one has a long pole, and the other has a stake and the other inserts and drives the stakes. Then provide a tool by bending an iron rod a foot or more long in the shape of a semi-circle, with a short handle. The left hand is to be held in the left hand. Then take a sickle in the iron rod bent like a sickle, in the right hand. With these two tools grasp the bunch of canes and bring them together in the hands, while the assistant ties them with the wire.

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THE subscription of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per year. Those remitting one dollar will be credited eight months.

ADDRESSES.

Norman J. Colman has accepted invitations to deliver addresses at the following places and times:

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, June 2nd, at 2 P. M., on "Dairy and Creamery Farming."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mississippi, June 18th, Annual Address at Commencement Exercises of College.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Sep. 5th, Annual Address at the Nebraska State Fair.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its summer meeting on June 10th and 11th. We are pleased to call attention to this meeting, and hope there will be a large attendance of fruit growers. Springfield is the centre of a large fruit growing section, and is an excellent point for the meeting. Turn out, brother, fruit growers, and hold a meeting worthy of so important an interest.

Mr. E. A. RIEHL, the well-known horticulturist, writer, etc., of Alton, Ill., favored the RURAL office on last Saturday with a call. He informs us the prospects for fruits, etc., in his section, are first rate, and that the strawberry fields have not suffered so much from rust as those further south. He will be glad to learn through the RURAL that at once, how far the rust has affected their berries.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the forthcoming meeting of the cattlemen in this city on the 17th of November next. The thousands of ranchmen and feeders will organize and harmonize their business in a way never contemplated before, and among them will be found the greatest capitalists known to any department of commerce. Every arrangement is being made to ensure a grand good meeting, and to make all who attend comfortable and at home.

The strawberry crop is falling short of expectations everywhere. The rust has visited most of the strawberry fields, especially in Southern Illinois, and Southern Missouri, and out of fifty half the supply anticipated, and injured the quality of the fruit remaining. The growth of the berries has been checked and many of them are more or less stunted and lack that bright attractive color inseparable from perfect fruit. The prevalence of the rust has led to very serious losses to growers. The subject should become an important one for horticultural societies to discuss.

ARKANSAS flooded the St. Louis markets with strawberries the past week, averaging five cars or 2,000 cases per day. This large supply, in addition to the receipts from Southern Illinois, Lutesville, Mo., and Columbus, Ky., footed up in the aggregate about 4,000 cases daily, which was by far the largest quantity of berries St. Louis was ever called on to dispose of in the same length of time. The market was glutted, and although good, sound, clean, firm fruit—such as was required for the shipping trade, was not plenty. The unusually large shipments of Crescents, Monarchs, Chas. Downing's, and such varieties as could not be re-shipped, were mainly responsible for the very low prices prevailing.

PRICES of wool have declined somewhat during the past week, under very large receipts, and the continued timidity of the banks about discounting commercial paper.
There is as yet, no wool going from here to Eastern commission houses, but a fair amount of mill orders. Prices are of course very low, but this continues to be the best wool market in the country, and the only spot cash market.
The most desirable grade of wool, as bright, clear medium and light combing, have declined least of any, and if in extra good condition, bring from 1-2 to 1 cent over quotations.

The future condition of the wool market will depend upon the restoration of quiet and confidence in money matters.

THE NURSERYMEN.

Our readers will recollect that the nurserymen held their annual meeting at St. Louis, last year, and had a pleasant meeting. This year they meet on Wednesday, June 18th, in Chicago, and will doubtless have a glorious time. The nurserymen and florists of Chicago are preparing to give their brethren a royal entertainment. The city of the lakes will be in the best of condition, and any nurserymen failing to attend the meeting will lose more than he anticipates he will. We urge the importance of these annual meetings. They are national gatherings, and tend to elevate and purify the profession. For programme, etc., write to D. Wilnot Scott, Secretary, Galena, Ills.

CATTLE CONVENTION.

The executive committee having in charge the plans for entertaining the cattle men at their first national convention to be held in this city, November 17th, 1884, are in executive session as we go to press. At this meeting designs for souvenirs will be presented, and acted upon; and reports from the several contribution committees will be received. The business men of St. Louis are alive to the importance of the grand movement, and are contributing liberally to the general expense fund.

The Secretary is constantly receiving letters from cattle associations of the West, and from individual owners as well, all of whom signify their intention of being present at the meeting next fall. All of the working committees report that they are progressing splendidly, and the executive board now feel that the reception of cattle men will be the grandest entertainment ever given in St. Louis.

FRUIT IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

(Correspondence Rural World.)

Lutesville is becoming in this State what Cobden is in Illinois—its great fruit shipping town. When I visited this place two years ago, I found only twelve fruit growers and about forty acres of strawberries. Now I find here at least 100 growers, and 300 acres devoted to berry culture, besides a creditable display of peach, apple and other fruit. The wonderful progress made in the short time named proved a revelation wholly unexpected. The town of Lutesville is 133 miles south of St. Louis, on the Columbus branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. It is built on a fine, breezy slope overlooking the railroad, a little beyond a broad stream of clear running water, and further off, nearly a mile away, partly concealed among the trees on a pretty eminence, the much older town of Marble Hill, so long the county seat. I have been back from the road a few miles on each side and found every acre of ground eminently adapted to fruit growing.

I have visited most of the principal fruit-growing sections throughout the South, and I confess I cannot recall any place with which I have been more favorably impressed than I have been with this pleasant little town. St. Louis is the principal market for the growers, but great berry for commercial purposes, a valuable outlet, as the Illinois, Central R. R. has a narrow gauge railroad under way, with Lutesville as the terminal point, though Cape Girardeau was destined to be such, until very recently the management saw proper to run the road to Lutesville.

I find the Monarch variety of strawberry largely cultivated here, having found heretofore a good price in St. Louis, the local market for this fruit. Now, however, when they have spread to such an extent that double the quantity is offered than the local dealers require, the question arises, what shall be done with it, since the shipping or order trade is so small, and the fruit is so abundant at any price? would suggest right here to growers the propriety of studying more the wants of the Wilson and discard some of the Monarchs and Crescent in its favor, since that is after all the variety that the market needs.

The Crescent is as perishable as the Monarch, and if the shippers could only witness their condition 8 or 10 hours after being shipped it would be unnecessary for me to urge them not to rely upon it.

Your friend S. Slaybaugh, who has been reading the RURAL steadily the past seventeen years, invited my attention to a half dozen varieties he is testing in a corner of his big fruit farm. The Sharpless, Finch, Marvin, Champion and Manchester are all prime favorites with him, and he is rather undecided which to select for wider fields. Being the pioneer fruit grower of this section, his experience with varieties is valuable, and he is a man who knows his labor within a year or two more may become highly beneficial. He informs me that during the past few years the Wilson has suffered so much through drought, frost and other injuries, that he has been forced to give up growing it. He is now turning to the other varieties, and he is favorably impressed with them.

Before concluding, I will say that the price of berries ranges from \$5 to \$25 per acre, and that the growth and progress of fruit-growing sections elsewhere, and I hint advisedly when I say that the land I see now offered at ten dollars per acre, two miles from town, will within two years sell for \$20, and the business of growing and shipping it, and has been profitable, is best field in the steady growth of the industry here.

The peach crop in this place, as elsewhere throughout the State, is a failure, but as the trees bore a splendid crop last season, they will be benefited by the rest.

The berry crop, like at all other leading points, falls much short of what it promised a few weeks ago. The rust, added to the injury inflicted by unfavorable weather, reduced the supply very materially, but the growers do not seem at all discouraged.

P. M. KIELT.
Lutesville, Mo., May 21.

FRUIT NOTES FROM SPRINGFIELD, MO.

FRIEND COLMAN: I am very sorry to have to say to your many readers that the immense apple crop that we evaporator men have for some time considered a sure thing, is to a very large extent a failure. Instead of a full crop, as indicated by the bloom, we will have less than half a crop, and very few pears and cherries. They, like the apples, have dropped badly. Winesap, Newton Pippin, Little Roman, Rambo, and many other varieties, are all (or nearly all) gone, while the Ben Davis, Willow Twig, Jonetown, Pryor's Red, and some others are about as last year, generally light, but in all the orchards examined, there is here and there a tree with a full crop. I can't explain why, but it is a fact. We will have a meeting here, next Wednesday to revive and reorganize our horticultural society that did so well some years ago, and will make suitable preparations to receive and entertain the members of the State Society the 10th and 11th of June. I do hope you will make a special effort to be here, and bring some of the surviving members of the old Meramec Horticultural Society with you. Where is Mr. Votow, Dr. Beal and his amiable wife, and many others? Bring some of them with you. We will delight to make it pleasant for all.

Yours truly,
A. W. McPHERSON.

THE PATENT OFFICE AND ITS AIDS.

Since the United States Government has undertaken to place under guardianship all people who have claims against it, and who reply by letter to advertisements, there is one thing more demands a little of this paternalism. That is the patent office and the poor ingenious sheep annually shorn by that institution. We have known many a simple, honest man, live and work happily till, by ill chance, he conceived the idea of blessing mankind by an invention. Thereafter he lived but to labor for the patent office and its attorneys. The latter are also solicitors. They are eternally soliciting several thousand unhappy men who think they are inventors. They ply them with circulars, and urge them to persevere. They are especially told that "it is the little things, the small inventions, that pay." They pay the patent office and attorneys.

Humanity is unspeakably indebted to these men who have invented and discovered. Why should they be taxed and worried and impeded by your miserable laws? Live to yourself, be a hog or a hermit, and you get along well. But the moment you seek to do any good the tax gatherers and assessors are upon you. A poor man gets a clear and new idea. He sees his invention in the future of being encouraged, his glorious Republic begins to tax him to protect him. Not only he is taxed on

this side and on that, but, if his idea is a startling and clearly grand invention, it is sure to be strangled by treason, collusion, bribery and fraud. Somebody is sure to get in a day or two ahead of him. He will be discouraged, and doubtless abandon his affair. Next year he will perhaps find that some large company is disposing of his invention with a few variations. But if his invention is nothing, some trifle, one of a hundred thousand car couplers, washing machines, and gates, etc., he is delightfully encouraged until he is drained of about sixty dollars.

Our patent office system needs a thorough overhauling and amending. Men should be encouraged to invent, and when a valuable new thing is proposed, and found to be by a competent board, the inventor should be aided. How is it now? He is taxed, taxed, taxed. In the eyes of common sense and justice this is infamous. But why speak of it amid so many other groaning evils? What is the use of pointing out departments and agencies, its post and central offices and custom houses, its ports, dock yards, and a host of other things, this whole Government is honeycombed with fraud, outrages, and horrors.

There is no health in us. C. I.

Notes-Correspondence.

—Will any one who has experience tell me how high to make my barbed wire fence, to keep ordinary well broken milks in a pasture lot? Will be very much obliged.
L. Mine, Mo. J. W. B.

—Experienced persons who have success after years of keeping sweet potatoes, until this June, assure that their method is to cover potatoes with dry, pressed leaves, layer on layer. From the perfect condition of their potatoes every May, I deem this mode superior to all others. Judgment as to coolness and dryness of store room must be used. For this article see once or twice before—Yours, C. I., Oregon, Mo.

—The chest question is coming to the front again, for most of our wheat is turning to cheat. Many editors do not believe this (we do not know of one that does, nor a botanist either—E. R. W.) but we have money to put on it (don't you do it—Ed. R. W.). I have read of how best to kill chicken hawks. Some papers say shoot them, but tell your many readers to put up a pole 15 or 20 feet high and fasten a steel trap to the top. I have known farmers to catch in a single season, 100 to 150 yards from the house—B. H. Damiansville, Ills.

—Harper's Magazine for June, beginning the thirty-sixth volume, promises a foretaste of summer in two papers—the one of Europe, and the other of America. Mrs. Lillie will write of the French, and Mr. Blaine, of the American. With illustrations from Mr. Reinhardt's clever pencil, and Mr. John A. Butler of "The North Shore" of Lake Superior, which Mr. Chas. Graham illustrates from sketches made last summer. Two papers of popular fiction, the one of Virginia Black and E. R. W.'s novel, with pictures by Abbey, Delmon and Gibson. The short stories will be "The Dagger," a tale of old times, by John McMillen, with illustrations by Fredericks, and "A Humble Romance," by Mary E. Wilkins. Among the miscellaneous papers will be accounts of Virginia Black and E. R. W.'s novel, with pictures by Abbey, Delmon and Gibson. The short stories will be "The Dagger," a tale of old times, by John McMillen, with illustrations by Fredericks, and "A Humble Romance," by Mary E. Wilkins. Among the miscellaneous papers will be accounts of Virginia Black and E. R. W.'s novel, with pictures by Abbey, Delmon and Gibson. The short stories will be "The Dagger," a tale of old times, by John McMillen, with illustrations by Fredericks, and "A Humble Romance," by Mary E. Wilkins. Among the miscellaneous papers will be accounts of Virginia Black and E. R. W.'s novel, with pictures by Abbey, Delmon and Gibson.

—In the RURAL World of April 24th, is an article on the best and cheapest paint. The writer makes reference to his experience in the use of sweet skimmed milk and water (milk). Will some one be kind enough to tell me how to make the water of milk, proportioned with the milk in mixing the two together—L. L. G. Humeston, Iowa.

—The best method of raising a quail is to republish the recipe and then to request him to ask the druggist or paint dealer in town what water line is. He will then see that with a little experimenting he can make it work. Experience is the best teacher.
At a recent meeting of the Elmira Farmers' Club the following was read:
In the discussion on paints I was surprised to note that the cheapest and best paint of all that I have any knowledge of was not mentioned. A real farmer's paint, for it is not a paint, but a mixture of the best of all (the chemical union that takes place between the lime and the casein of the milk probably produces the film of stone which endures the weather in this country for years. I built a building in 1859 or 1860 for a carriage house, stable and granary, of well seasoned lumber, and the stone boards one foot wide battened with square dressed two-inch battens, put two coats of this paint on the body of the building, and painted the trimmings, painted (the base, cornice, door and window frame), with peroxide of iron, oil, and turpentine, and it has not until last year that I thought I needed another coating of the same, which cost me:
For brown paint, oil and putting on.....\$4.50
For skim milk, water line and putting on \$3.25
Total.....\$7.75
The building is fifty-two feet front and twenty-four feet deep, and high gables with sixteen feet side posts.

The Stock Law.

A farmer writing to the Henry county, Mo., Democrat, on this subject, says: I notice in your issue the calling of a special election to consider among other things the proposition of adopting the general stock law. For myself, I am opposed to its adoption. Its provisions would be detrimental to our part of the country where cattle, hogs and sheep constitute our greatest wealth. It would hamper the poor farmer and confine him exclusively to the 40 or 50 acre farm. The tenant would be deprived of many advantages which now accrue to him in growing to market. His management involves too much machinery of law where not properly understood. Let us vote for the Court House levy, but steer clear of that which is liable to curtail our growing stock interests and compel stock men to seek other counties.
G. W. R.

—Never allow any one to tickle your horse. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought on. Never catch a horse in the stable; the dust fouls the crib and makes him loathe his food. Use the curry-comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain. Let the hands be well brushed out every night. If it allowed to cake in, causes grease and sore heels.

The Cattle Yard.

Coming Sales.

May 29th, W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo., Short horns.

June 3rd, J. N. Brown's Sons, Berlin, Ills.

June 4th, Hon. D. W. Smith, S. E. Prater and J. S. Highmore, Springfield, Ills.

June 5th, Dye, McClintock & Co., Jersey Cattle, Lexington, Ky.

June 5th, Pickrell, Thomas and Smith, Harrison, Mo.

June 6th, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ills.

June 11th and 12th, A. L. Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., Short horns.

June 18th, Williams & Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Nov. 20th, Joseph E. Miller, Holstein Cattle St. Louis.

Archie Hamilton's Sale.

Of the many important sales of Short horn cattle advertised in the RURAL WORLD, to take place this year, there is not one that will attract the attention of breeders as will that announced by A. L. Hamilton to come off on his farm, three miles from Lexington, Ky., on the 11th and 12th of June next. For there are many reasons why this should be so.

No man on the American continent has enjoyed the advantages of securing the cream of the best breeding stock the world ever saw, that he has. This is saying much, but we believe it to be true to the letter, hence we will expect his large and valuable herd of nearly 150 head, to realize more money and better prices than any herd sold since the New York Mills sale, at which the general average was about \$3500.

But whence these grand opportunities, and why he the privileged individual? This, it is our duty now to tell, and we hope our readers will bear with us if we go a little into detail, for they are interested, and the information is due them as the parties who are in the future to own the stock and make the most of it.

Before the war, several years, Messrs. J. C. and George Hamilton, two brothers, father and uncle to Archie, owning a large tract of very fertile blue grass land in Bath county, Ky., near Mount Sterling, recognized the value of the Short horn, and particularly of those families of Short horns known as the "Washburns." Then and there it was, that A. L. Hamilton got his first impressions of those grand animals, and from that time to the present, nearly or quite a third of a century, he has made them, their breeding, and the pedigree of his stock, his life's work, and has been the possessor of the ambition to own the best herd in the world. To those who know him this is no news, for since that time he has made himself familiar, not only with every herd in the country, but with their owners too, and as well with the breeding of the Short horn.

Moreover his intimate connection with the firm of THE HAMILTONS, and of THE HAMILTONS and VAN METER, and the superintending of their many and extensive sales in Kentucky, Chicago, Kansas City and Kansas, has led him to the best blood from year to year, and he has all tended to not only inform him of the best, but to enable him to acquire them. He has, therefore, as we have already said, enjoyed unprecedented opportunities of acquiring the breeding stock for the best herd in the world, and now he is about to put it to the test, and he ought to be in a position to realize the grand prospect, he is, by overwork and impaired health, compelled to sell and to quit for a time at least all business, and devote himself to the restoration of his health.

His catalogue lists before us. We will not attempt to give the best blood from year to year, but on account of my feeble health, my physician and friends have prevailed upon me to relinquish this with my other business, and I have very reluctantly consented to allow this herd to be dispersed by public auction. It will be seen that I have made selections of the best blood from some of the most noted herds in America, viz., the famous New York Mills herd of A. J. Alexander, G. M. Bedford, T. J. Megibben, Vanmeter & Hamilton, A. Renick, B. F. Vanmeter, B. A. & J. T. Tracy, J. C. & Geo. Hamilton, and the famous Herd Book. The sale will be made in the following manner: Liberally provided with grass the entire year; stabled only when the occasion required; and fed grain when there was necessity for it. In addition, I have had the stock bled, turned daily with their respective lots of cows, with the practical and natural treatment given them, has been the means of every female of suitable age in the herd producing a calf within the past twelve months. Further, I have never fed a pound of any condensed feed; hence, breeders may expect to find this herd in the most useful condition for breeding purposes.

I have made no public sale from this herd, and have sold only the surplus male increase; hence this sale includes all purchases thus made and the female increase of the herd. Every animal in this catalogue is recorded in the American Short horn Herd Book. The sale will be made at my residence, three miles from Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday and Thursday, June 11th and 12th, 1884, and will be made without reserve, except of such animals that may become unsalable by accident. I desire to state that I have no interest in the herd, but I do not warrant the future usefulness of the animals. The interested public are cordially invited to examine this herd at any time, except on Sundays. Lunch each day from 12 m. to 1 p. m., at which time the sale will commence. Conveyances will leave the Phoenix Hotel each morning of the sale.

We shall expect to accompany a large Missouri delegation, and to see them return with at least fifty of the animals sold.

Since writing the above we have received from Mr. Hamilton:
EDITOR RURAL WORLD—Dear Sir: Upon arriving home, I find a great many letters containing kind expressions for my health, and regrets at my retiring from breeding Short horns; for such I am indebted to my friends, and since these sentiments are based upon the advertisement of my sale, I ask the favor of you to publish them in your issue. The purpose and only reason for selling my cattle is to obtain needed rest—essential in the opinion of my physician for the restoration of my health. They assure me that the quicker the blood is set free, the better it will be. I am free from the care of any business, and maintain that if I had given it up entirely twelve months ago, I would be a sound man now. I have strived and greatly desired to avoid the sale of my Short horns, in which I have great pride, and which so much pleasure as well as profit—and I sincerely trust that the reward, for selling them will be the return of my health and strength, which will enable me to enter with renewed life the rank and file of Short horn yeomanry again. This will be done at as early date as my health permits.
I had organized my herd with a view of retaining and breeding for years, and selected

the best bred Bates families for this purpose. My experience in breeding such has been highly satisfactory, and my anticipations fully realized. I make the following assertions subject to the criticisms of every breeder who has seen the herd, and who may see it sold: That I have never seen a better herd of Short horns; its fertility—every female of the past 12 months has produced a calf within the past 12 months—making a record that speaks for itself.

I take pleasure in inviting all lovers of good Short horns, with good pedigrees, to attend my sale, the 11th and 12th of June, and to see the stock as they are, if they wish, at their herds, that they can find such of high bred Bates families at the sale.

Yours respectfully,
A. L. HAMILTON.

Central Illinois Sales of Short horns.

On Tuesday, June 3rd, there will open a series of four days sales in Central Illinois, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement on the next page. This is an annual sale made by the best breeders of Central Illinois whose farms are adjacent and affording easy transit one from the other, so that those who attend the sale, may if they wish, attend the others in the order of their days without difficulty and at a very trifling expense.

A glance at the names of those making the sales will convince those who are familiar with Western breeders that they represent the cream of the breeders of the State and of the West, and from it have been sent forth many of the most reputable animals known to the Western Short horn breeders. The farm itself is worth a visit, the Brown brothers are known only to be respected and esteemed for all that is true, honorable and upright, and their cattle will be found fit representatives of themselves.

Returning to Springfield the same evening, buyers will find ample and elegant accommodations for all that may attend (particularly at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with John McGree, Mayor of the city as host), and the cattle will be found in the best of health and ready for the sale of the next day to come off on the Springfield Fair Grounds.

This sale will be made by Hon. D. W. Smith, of Bates, one of the most enterprising and intelligent men in the State, and Samuel E. Prather, as clever a man and as honorable a gentleman as can be found in any State, and J. S. Highmore, an old resident of the county and as reputable a citizen as lives in it. These combined will offer some 60 head, including both sexes and of all ages. They will be good ones, and of great attention.

Returning again to Springfield after the sale, we spend another night there. On Thursday morning we take breakfast and then a special train for Harrison, an hour and a half's ride over the Washburn road, in time to make the sale at 10 A. M. The sale will be made by Messrs. Pickrell, Thomas and Smith on the farm of Mr. Pickrell, about two hundred yards from the depot. At their sale, made on the same farm last year, they made a very high average and one of the best sales of the season. That they will do this year we have little doubt, because they are known throughout the country as breeders of fine stock of the best families. This will, however, be seen at a glance by reference to the advertisement. Moreover, no man in Illinois is better known or more highly esteemed than J. H. Potts, and he will be the leading and successful exhibitor at the State and County fairs for many years, and has owned and bred and sold as many fine animals as any other man in it. This sale will be found worthy of especial attention.

At its close many will take the afternoon train and run through to Jacksonville on the Washburn road, on Friday, the next day, the closing sale of the series will take place. This will be made by J. H. Potts and Son, who will sell about 35 head from their well-known Champion herd. At Jacksonville will be found ample accommodation for the large attendance, and the city is in the city itself one of the prettiest and best in the West.

The Potts' farm is reached by street railroad, and no finer stock will be seen this year than will be found on it.

Imported Jersey Cattle.

The catalogue of the sale of imported Jersey cattle to be made by C. D. By, Alex. McClintock and Son, at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, June 6th, has been sent us. It contains the pedigrees of all animals in the sale, elaborately exemplified and fully explained by foot notes. In the sale are representatives of the most popular Jersey families, having the highest butter records the world ever heard of, and that command the best prices ever paid for Jersey stock either in this country or in Europe.

The sale is being made by the gentlemen who selected the animals on the island, on the record and on the individual merits, and knowing as we do that they were of the best judges in this country, we feel quite safe in saying that their stock will be found all we have promised.

There is yet time for all who wish to attend the sale to write Alex. McClintock & Son, Mt. Sterling, Ky., for a copy of the catalogue, saying the suggestion came from the RURAL WORLD.

Importations of Holsteins.

A Leominster, Mass., paper reports the arrival there of a shipment of 500 imported Gray and Holstein cattle, for quarantine. We have feared that the whole report was quite the following because many of our readers are interested:
"We then came to other barns where we found Holstein cattle imported by the great Importers, J. W. Stillwell & Co. This firm consists of J. W. Stillwell, J. W. Crunkhanks, V. T. Hild and W. W. Edger, proprietors of the Beechwood Stock Farm, Troy, Ohio. These importers showed cows of superior marks, in fact, marks that no New England cattle fair can produce. That statement may seem extravagant but when we look back in the stock book we find some of these animals descended from a line of stock that astonished their native country and their fame was known all over Europe. In this last lot owned by J. W. Stillwell we saw one cow that has a record of 50 quarts per day. Turning to Mr. Riley we said, 'What do you value her do you make your price public?' 'Oh, yes; she is worth \$1000 quick' was the prompt answer.

The yearlings and cows in this lot prompted one of the party to remark, 'I never knew what a good mark on a cow was before, for it seems to me now I never saw one.' During our rounds we tasted of the milk or rather, to tell the truth, we drank a goblet full just milked, and at home we should call it good cream.

It is evident these buyers understand their business, and through their agency our American stock will soon become greatly improved. The primitive farmer a few years ago called a cow a cow and a hog a hog, but

the modern farmer of to-day is not satisfied with that. As electricity and steam have revolutionized the methods of American trade, so the importation of cattle will soon revolutionize American husbandry."

Jersey Sale.

On Thursday last, Y. Barber, of Decatur, Ills., made sale of 26 Jersey cows and heifers and 9 bulls, for \$5,315. The females averaged \$205, and the males \$56.

These are not high prices, particularly when we consider the line of breeding Mr. Barber has been engaged in for a number of years, but it is just what was to be expected when we realize that he expected the mere announcement of his sale in one or two breeders' papers, to bring him buyers that would pay the value of the stock to be sold.

The day has passed when breeders can afford to cover their announcements to breeders' journals, or their breeding to breeders alone. Beef stock as well as milk stock, has ultimately to reach the farmer, and the sooner Mr. Barber's persuasion learn this lesson, the sooner will they show themselves men of sense. This may be very plain talk, but it is as true as plain, and sensible men will heed it too. Following is a report of the sale:

Cows.
Mollie Oaks Schoon, dark fawn, ten years; G. W. Bethard, Poor, dark fawn, ten years; Nun, f, ten years; J. E. K. Herrick, Springfield, Ills., \$185.
Mops and Browns, f, six years; W. H. Hinc, Springfield, Ills., \$185.
Sunset, f, six years; W. Wills, Springfield, Ills., \$185.
Kitty Oaks, f, six years; H. R. Stevenson, Barclay, Ills., \$225.
Cecoloth, gray, six years; J. E. K. Herrick, \$225.
Mittie Oaks, d, f, five years; Geo. Owen, Decatur, \$150.
Gadala, brown, four years; A. S. Walsh, Decatur, \$150.
Belle of St. Louis, s, 4 years; John Ulrich, Decatur, \$150.
Little Oaks, f, 4 years; J. Dillon, Normal, Ills., \$150.
Della Rose, f, 4 years; John Ulrich, \$200.
Rosalind Brown, 4 years; J. Dillon, \$200.
The Wagon, f, 3 years; J. Dillon, \$200.
Eugenia of Pleasant View, f, 3 years; W. H. Hinkle, \$200.
Lula of Pleasant View, s, 3 years; John Ulrich, \$200.
Tulsa's Pride, gray, 5 years; Phil Warren, Springfield, \$400.
Bertha, f, 2 years; J. W. Coppinger, \$210.
Kanaka, f, 2 years; John Ulrich, \$185.
May Oats, f, 15 months; J. Dillon, \$185.
Hattie Oaks, f, 15 months; J. Dillon, \$185.
Tennie of Decatur, f, 9 months; J. Dillon, \$185.
Joulette, d, b, 6 years; J. A. Brown, \$200.
Earl's Godella, f, 3 months; George Elliott, \$200.
Nettie Oaks, f, 6 months; F. L. Gaston, Normal, Ills., \$100.
Rosalind, f, 9 months; Tripp Bros., Peoria, \$150.
Twenty-six cows sold for \$5,410; average, \$208.
Nine bulls sold for \$505, an average of \$56.

A correspondent asks what is "Hide bound" in cattle, cause, effect and cure?

It is described by one writer as the "stagnant man's mood," the result of insufficient proper food, or of indigestion on the part of the animal to digest and appropriate that which is given it. The result is loss of condition and a tight hard skin and of course indigestion. The treatment is obvious, remove the cause first by giving easily digested and nutritious food, and if this does not remedy the evil, the employment of laxative medicines.

There are yet hundreds of thousands of farmers in the West to fall to secure the services of thoroughbred males for their breeding stock. This refers to stock of all kinds. Scrubs, whose services may be had for the asking, are used on the bulk of the stock in preference to paying a moderate and fair sum for those of a thoroughbred. It is, and ever must be, a losing game. It may be understood that from the horse all the way down to the cock, money is well invested when devoted to breeding up, and that money is not [made (we would willingly

With a resolute, nervous horse, you can best subdue him with long, slow drives over the country roads with weight, say two men to top buggy, as nothing can be accomplished on track to subdue, unless to make him sore, or if hot weather, perhaps give him the thumps. A horse lacking ambition should never be worked on track only when necessary to speed him, and then in company. Youngsters are easily tired, and need short work. The best place to break them is to the pole, with a quiet horse that takes a light hold on the bit. Hook them so the old horse has the weight to pull. They must be kept cheerful, or improvement will be slow. Many horses are injured in driving them off their feet by overdriving, as a man braced in a sulky, and accustomed to pull horses every day has more strength than he is aware of. A violent jerk in bringing a horse back to his trot is a severe jag on his limbs. No trials should be given faster than a horse can go easily within himself, and the last one hundred yards at the top of speed under pressure, and a nervous animal, excited. Time enough when the money is hung up. Even old campaigners rarely come back to their trials made under whip previous to their races; consequently a fast mile under such circumstances is delusive. The love of notoriety causes some drivers to allow their judgment to be overruled by vanity, and they work their horses too much while campaigning. Others allow their tempers to get the best of them, it outspurred while in company, and continue to drive after their horse acts bad. In fact it requires a great amount of skill and good judgment to drive a horse, and to get a horse for a campaign, and have him just to an edge in all his races. Carelessness in feeding (causing looseness or costiveness), slight cold, cracked heels, feet hard and feverish, too much or too little work, and many other little causes, any one of which may make a good horse a loser. Likewise in a race it requires skill and courage, with a cool head to take advantage of position after receiving the word, to know when to brush, and when to trail, so as to reap the benefit of all the speed your horse may possess without driving him to a break.

The Wilkes Family.

When it is considered that the stock career of George Wilkes did not begin until he was 17 years old, after eleven years' hard campaigning in which he made such flyers as Lady Thorne, Lucy, American Girl, Ethan Allen and Farnsworth, and did not last but nine years, he well deserves the proud reputation he has achieved of being one of the greatest many think the greatest—trotting sires that ever lived. The old horse, now dead, but his sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters are winning brilliant fame and the memory of the departed stallion will be kept green for years to come. Something new about the Wilkes gets is constantly to be seen in the horse journals of the day, and suggestions to breeders of interest and suggestion to breeders:

Tom Rogers, stallion, record 2:23 1/2, by George Wilkes, dam by Farnsworth, was sold to J. E. Johnson, Bloomington, Ill., at Woodlawn, O., May 1, for \$4,500; Gen. Hancock, stallion, by George Wilkes, dam by Farnsworth, was sold to Frank Duhme for \$2,500.

Mr. R. B. Conklin, the breeder of Rarus, has sent his brown stallion King Wilkes to John E. Turner, the horse leaving this city on Monday last for Philadelphia. King Wilkes stands 15 1/2, and is a real winner, sired by the great trotter. He is eight years old, by George Wilkes, dam Missie, by Brignoli. In 1882 he made a record of 2:26 1/2, and this was reduced last season to 2:23. The Little General ought to beat 2:20 with him this year—Turf, Field and Farm.

At the trotting stock sale of J. C. McFadden and R. S. Veech at Louisville, Ky., on May 27, 27 horses for \$24,900, averaging \$923. Among the number was Day Dream, record 2:21 1/2, sold for \$6,000, and Woodford Wilkes, 2 years old, \$4,800, both to Mr. Rockefeller of New York. Veech sold 30 head for \$17,850, averaging \$595.

The most perfect piece of horsemanship I ever saw is groomed by the Adolphus park stable, and owned by Mr. Wilson. This opinion of mine would not be worth a copper were it not backed by the universal opinion of all who have seen the horse. I heard of him as soon as I arrived in Kentucky, and at every farm I visited was advised not to leave the State until I had seen Wilson's stallion. I have seen him and am glad of it, for the encomiums everywhere heaped upon him are merited. Simmons is a full brother to Rosa Wilkes, 2:18 1/2. He is black in color, sixteen hands high, and has a small ear in forehead and white hind legs. He was bred by J. C. McFadden, Lexington, Ky., and was sired by George Wilkes, out of Black Jane, (the dam of Rosa Wilkes), by Mambrino Patchen (sire of Rosa Wilkes), 2:20 1/2, and eleven others in the 2:30 list. Simmons comes from the most fashionable strains of the day, his full sister, Rosa Wilkes, having forty-seven heads below 2:30, making a victory second to no horse that ever started in public. Simmons was awarded the first premium in the show ring at Lexington, Ky., over thirteen stalls when a yearling, and he was shown in his two and three-year-old form at Pennsylvania, and this year at the great American horse show at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., he was awarded the first prize for four-year-old stallions against seven entries, completing his four years of steady victory without losing a single premium. He is as perfect a piece of horsemanship as can be found on the globe, and though he has never been trained, has shown a 2:30 gait. He could not be bought for \$15,000.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

The Trotting Horse.

The American trotting horse is a marked example says the Ohio Farmer of what man can do in developing a trait or peculiarity in a species of animal. This is done by the scientific breeders that the trotters are yet definite, well-fixed breed. It is rather an illustrious example a "new breed just being moulded into shape by a curious combination of influences." "The breed is in a process of evolution, in obedience to definite laws," says the Ohio Farmer. "The laws, however, remain in spite of all treatment. Should you wish to employ the cinchment, have a drug make some of the strength of one part of drug to sixteen parts of simple cerate. Wash the parts thoroughly and rub in the cerate three times. After putting the cerate on the head up to the ears, hours, so that he cannot bite the place on which you have put the cerate. Discontinue for six days, and apply as before. Do not let any of the preparation get into the hollow of the heel, and to protect grease it with lard. It is a good plan to smear some lard over the ringbone during the six days that the cinchment is not used."

notorious fact that we have not as many ten-mile horses as we formerly had. Nor have we many that can stay a five-mile race. Endurance and stamina have not been made specialties in the selection. Nor has it mattered much what the color, style or size of the fast trotter should be. He must get there in the shortest time, and if he could do it but once, no matter. Get there he must.

It is encouraging, however to know that the breeders see that the thing of breeding for speed is not enough. The size, stamina and style of the trotting stallion of to-day are important considerations to him who is selecting a cross for his trotting-bred mare. We are glad to note this, for the value of the American trotting horse is not to be estimated from the sole fact that he can trot faster than any other animal or breed, but from his power of endurance and his adaptability to other than track work. The roadster's value is not dependent on his ability to trot, but to keep it up, and to be reliable and safe in harness. The number of uses to which the trotting horse is put, and the fact that the trotter and his vehicle have superseded the riding horse, and that he is so much in demand for purposes of business and pleasure—all make it especially important that he shall not only trot freely, endure it long, but be kind and tractable in harness.

A Horse's Love.

There are many cases on record of the attachment of the horse to human beings, and also to the lower grades of quadrupeds, and the following instance may be of interest to our readers, as the horse in question ran for the Kentucky Cup, over the Berry Moss Course, in 1842, when he was won by Mr. W. R. Ramsey's ch. c. Cabrera, beating Charles the Twelfth (winner of the St. Leger in 1839) and Mr. Robertson's (Ladybird) Little Wonder (winner of the Derby in 1840)—"A strong attachment between one of the equine and human races existed between a Major Yarborough's Charles the Twelfth and a gray cat, who became his constant associate and, if we remember rightly, Grimaldi figures in Herring's picture of the Royal Chariots. This horse, which was by no means exceptionally good and speedy, but which, all ways showed his displeasure if pused was not there to welcome him when he returned from exercise; and when he was taken out of the stable at Pigburn to proceed to Doncaster to run for the Great Northern Stakes he got restless, and kept looking round as if in search for something. At last he ceased to move onward, when it occurred to the lad who looked after him that he declined the journey unless his constant companion came as well; so the cat was fetched and placed inside the muzzle which hung at his saddle bow, where he could see puss, and when that was done he gave a little neigh of satisfaction and walked on quietly toward his destination. When he had won the race, and was taken back to his stable, the first thing he did was to give a low whinny for his favorite, who stood by him on his back, where she usually slept, and then he took his corn quite contentedly."

Prepotent Mares.

—On this subject the Turf, Field and Farm says: A mare with the masculine name of Ned is the first female in the history of the American trotting turf to achieve the distinction of producing four animals entitled to the title of champion. One of the four has a mark of 2:17. Thirteen other mares have each produced three trotters with records of 2:30 or better, and of these, seven have representatives with records of 2:20 or lower. Clara, first made famous as the dam of Dexter, in addition to her quota of three, has the proud distinction of being the mother of a Dictator, represented on the turf this season by such a quartet as Phyllis, Director, Jay-eyes and Code, and as three of these are entry, the old mare's name will be perpetuated forever. And so also with Green Mount, bred for, though three years ago, is credited with are two mares and a gelding, her son Electioneer has already attained the proudest distinction as a sire. Still another, whose place in history is assured, is the Mambrino Chief mare Dolly, for in Director, Thordale and Onward, she has three noble sons to perpetuate her fame. To glance at the speed inheritance of the former, is alone sufficient to assign him a commanding position. A horse with such a record and such strength and vitality on the turf. His sphere is closed. His chief fault, however, Thordale shows the propensity of the line, for he has not produced Edwin Thorne, Daleydale and other flyers. And Onward, though young in the stud, bids fair to add still further prestige to the name of old Dolly. As her daughter, Maud S., heads the list of all trotters, so also might Maud Russell have occupied the place, numerically attained by Ned, had all her produce been trained, for her son Nutbourne has shown trials below 2:27, while another son, Mambrino Russell, was at once put in the stud, but may perhaps be given a chance on the turf next year. The pedigree of Maud S. is already written in the pages of history, and as the years go by Miss Russell's name will gain new lustre through the achievements of her grandchildren.

—The old Spanish proverb "A wise man changes his mind, but a fool never does," had a great deal of truth in it. It would be a dull season, or week, or day, that an observing man could not find some manner of treatment or management of his horses that he could improve upon. Yet if improvement in the management of the horse is to be made, how few we find among horsemen! A large proportion of our farmers, it is safe to say, use the same kind of harness, and attach their horses to the wagons and plows in the same manner that they did when they were boys. The same harness is used for the plow that is used for the wagon, and every thing is done with a view to economy, without the thought of comfort to the animal.

"Sometimes ringbones can be removed by applying the red iodine of mercury ointment," says the Ohio Farmer. "The iodine, however, they remain in spite of all treatment. Should you wish to employ the cinchment, have a drug make some of the strength of one part of drug to sixteen parts of simple cerate. Wash the parts thoroughly and rub in the cerate three times. After putting the cerate on the head up to the ears, hours, so that he cannot bite the place on which you have put the cerate. Discontinue for six days, and apply as before. Do not let any of the preparation get into the hollow of the heel, and to protect grease it with lard. It is a good plan to smear some lard over the ringbone during the six days that the cinchment is not used."

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder.

No scar or gray hair, 50 cts. a box.

We have just seen the new descriptive circular of the Porter Iron Roofing Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is very handsome and contains the best of testimonials from every State and Territory. This company is the largest manufacturers of iron roofing and corrugated iron in the United States. Send for circular.

CONSUMPTION is a disease we all dread. It often carries its victim to an untimely grave. How important, then, for those who cherish life and health to prevent that disease in its early stages. Every Cold or Cough should be treated with ALLEN'S LUNG BALM. There is no better remedy.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, Importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspection of their herds is invited.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—J. F. Finley, Breckinridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirkling Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE—Robert Patton, M. D., Hamilton, Kansas, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 9720 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

A. A. POTTER, Columbus, Mo., breeder of pure bred Poland-China and Duroc-Jacks Hogs. Special rates by express. Pedigrees furnished. Safe arrival of stock guaranteed. No trouble to answer letters.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo., Crags, Barringtons, Harps, Places Accombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 3890 at head of herd.

WILL R. & JUNIOR K. KING, Peabody, Mo., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, cattle, Viscount Oxford 7th, 4989, Imp., and Grand Duke of Clark, Jr., head the herd.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo. Pacific R. R., 34 Kansas City, Mo., breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head. Farm adjoins the town.

JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire swine, Cotswold and Merino sheep. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write.

DR. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, and Shorthorn sheep. Call for catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

CHEHAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Sharon-Geneva 5372 and Abram Duke of Sharon at head of herd.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, GUS, Head, Alton Junction, Ill., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Poland China Hogs, &c. 18,753, 18,754, 18,755, 18,756, 18,757, 18,758, 18,759, 18,760, 18,761, 18,762, 18,763, 18,764, 18,765, 18,766, 18,767, 18,768, 18,769, 18,770, 18,771, 18,772, 18,773, 18,774, 18,775, 18,776, 18,777, 18,778, 18,779, 18,780, 18,781, 18,782, 18,783, 18,784, 18,785, 18,786, 18,787, 18,788, 18,789, 18,790, 18,791, 18,792, 18,793, 18,794, 18,795, 18,796, 18,797, 18,798, 18,799, 18,800, 18,801, 18,802, 18,803, 18,804, 18,805, 18,806, 18,807, 18,808, 18,809, 18,810, 18,811, 18,812, 18,813, 18,814, 18,815, 18,816, 18,817, 18,818, 18,819, 18,820, 18,821, 18,822, 18,823, 18,824, 18,825, 18,826, 18,827, 18,828, 18,829, 18,830, 18,831, 18,832, 18,833, 18,834, 18,835, 18,836, 18,837, 18,838, 18,839, 18,840, 18,841, 18,842, 18,843, 18,844, 18,845, 18,846, 18,847, 18,848, 18,849, 18,850, 18,851, 18,852, 18,853, 18,854, 18,855, 18,856, 18,857, 18,858, 18,859, 18,860, 18,861, 18,862, 18,863, 18,864, 18,865, 18,866, 18,867, 18,868, 18,869, 18,870, 18,871, 18,872, 18,873, 18,874, 18,875, 18,876, 18,877, 18,878, 18,879, 18,880, 18,881, 18,882, 18,883, 18,884, 18,885, 18,886, 18,887, 18,888, 18,889, 18,890, 18,891, 18,892, 18,893, 18,894, 18,895, 18,896, 18,897, 18,898, 18,899, 18,900, 18,901, 18,902, 18,903, 18,904, 18,905, 18,906, 18,907, 18,908, 18,909, 18,910, 18,911, 18,912, 18,913, 18,914, 18,915, 18,916, 18,917, 18,918, 18,919, 18,920, 18,921, 18,922, 18,923, 18,924, 18,925, 18,926, 18,927, 18,928, 18,929, 18,930, 18,931, 18,932, 18,933, 18,934, 18,935, 18,936, 18,937, 18,938, 18,939, 18,940, 18,941, 18,942, 18,943, 18,944, 18,945, 18,946, 18,947, 18,948, 18,949, 18,950, 18,951, 18,952, 18,953, 18,954, 18,955, 18,956, 18,957, 18,958, 18,959, 18,960, 18,961, 18,962, 18,963, 18,964, 18,965, 18,966, 18,967, 18,968, 18,969, 18,970, 18,971, 18,972, 18,973, 18,974, 18,975, 18,976, 18,977, 18,978, 18,979, 18,980, 18,981, 18,982, 18,983, 18,984, 18,985, 18,986, 18,987, 18,988, 18,989, 18,990, 18,991, 18,992, 18,993, 18,994, 18,995, 18,996, 18,997, 18,998, 18,999, 19,000.

DR. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fiftyhead to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

H. Y. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Napoleon II. Also, Poland China, pure Jersey, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Fayetteville or Louisiana, Mo.

SETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Aldrie Duchesses, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Round Dukes, &c. 18,753, 18,754, 18,755, 18,756, 18,757, 18,758, 18,759, 18,760, 18,761, 18,762, 18,763, 18,764, 18,765, 18,766, 18,767, 18,768, 18,769, 18,770, 18,771, 18,772, 18,773, 18,774, 18,775, 18,776, 18,777, 18,778, 18,779, 18,780, 18,781, 18,782, 18,783, 18,784, 18,785, 18,786, 18,787, 18,788, 18,789, 18,790, 18,791, 18,792, 18,793, 18,794, 18,795, 18,796, 18,797, 18,798, 18,799, 18,800, 18,801, 18,802, 18,803, 18,804, 18,805, 18,806, 18,807, 18,808, 18,809, 18,810, 18,811, 18,812, 18,813, 18,814, 18,815, 18,816, 18,817, 18,818, 18,819, 18,820, 18,821, 18,822, 18,823, 18,824, 18,825, 18,826, 18,827, 18,828, 18,829, 18,830, 18,831, 18,832, 18,833, 18,834, 18,835, 18,836, 18,837, 18,838, 18,839, 18,840, 18,841, 18,842, 18,843, 18,844, 18,845, 18,846, 18,847, 18,848, 18,849, 18,850, 18,851, 18,852, 18,853, 18,854, 18,855, 18,856, 18,857, 18,858, 18,859, 18,860, 18,861, 18,862, 18,863, 18,864, 18,865, 18,866, 18,867, 18,868, 18,869, 18,870, 18,871, 18,872, 18,873, 18,874, 18,875, 18,876, 18,877, 18,878, 18,879, 18,880, 18,881, 18,882, 18,883, 18,884, 18,885, 18,886, 18,887, 18,888, 18,889, 18,890, 18,891, 18,892, 18,893, 18,894, 18,895, 18,896, 18,897, 18,898, 18,899, 18,900, 18,901, 18,902, 18,903, 18,904, 18,905, 18,906, 18,907, 18,908, 18,909, 18,910, 18,911, 18,912, 18,913, 18,914, 18,915, 18,916, 18,917, 18,918, 18,919, 18,920, 18,921, 18,922, 18,923, 18,924, 18,925, 18,926, 18,927, 18,928, 18,929, 18,930, 18,931, 18,932, 18,933, 18,934, 18,935, 18,936, 18,937, 18,938, 18,939, 18,940, 18,941, 18,942, 18,943, 18,944, 18,945, 18,946, 18,947, 18,948, 18,949, 18,950, 18,951, 18,952, 18,953, 18,954, 18,955, 18,956, 18,957, 18,958, 18,959, 18,960, 18,961, 18,962, 18,963, 18,964, 18,965, 18,966, 18,967, 18,968, 18,969, 18,970, 18,971, 18,972, 18,973, 18,974, 18,975, 18,976, 18,977, 18,978, 18,979, 18,980, 18,981, 18,982, 18,983, 18,984, 18,985, 18,986, 18,987, 18,988, 18,989, 18,990, 18,991, 18,992, 18,993, 18,994, 18,995, 18,996, 18,997, 18,998, 18,999, 19,000.

BERKSHIRES—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Berkshire hogs, Merino sheep, and high-grade short-horn cattle.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattaburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. PEW, Fairview, Pike county, Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Napoleon II. Also, Poland China, pure Jersey, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Fayetteville or Louisiana, Mo.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., importer and breeder of choice sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Napoleon II. Also, Poland China, pure Jersey, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Fayetteville or Louisiana, Mo.

H. H. SHIMER, Hillsboro, Ill., breeder of pure Victoria swine. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

D. W. MCQUITT, breeder of Merino sheep, Berkshire hogs, and high-grade short-horn cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

MERINO SHEEP and Light Brahma fowls, all of the best strains. L. W. McQuitty & Co., Lexington, Mo. Prices reasonable.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo., breeder of pure English Berkshires. Write.

J. W. BLAUFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Napoleon II. Also, Poland China, pure Jersey, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Fayetteville or Louisiana, Mo.

GEORGE L. MENGER, Palmyra, Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Napoleon II. Also, Poland China, pure Jersey, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Fayetteville or Louisiana, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE and BERKSHIRE HOGS, bred and for sale by HOLT BROS., Arlington.

DUROC, or JERSEY RED HOGS, and Large English Berkshire Plymouth Rock fowls, all of the very best, bred and for sale by W. LEONARD REED, Sandy Bridge, Jefferson Co., Mo. N. A. A lot of very early pigs, now. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting. A few the Cockshires, \$2.00 each, delivered in South St. Louis. Write.

DUROC, or JERSEY RED SWINE, bred and for sale by Dr. G. H. Donaldson, Breckenridge, Mo. For history and price list address as above.

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and 14 varieties of high-class Poultry, all of the best strains. HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo. Write.

J. F. FILE, Hillsboro, Ill., breeder of Jersey sheep, Suffolk swine and Plymouth Rock fowls. Sheep, pigs and eggs for present delivery.

POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS, bred and shipped by H. H. Allen, Sedalia, Mo. Also, pure bred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

CHAS. GALLE, Columbia, Mo., breeder and shipper of high-class Poultry, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, and other fine fowls. Galle's Spring-brood basket; setting, \$2.00.

MRS. J. B. BRICE, Breeder of Mammoth Brown Turkeys, P. Rock Chickens and Brown Leghorns and Toulouse Geese. Mrs. J. B. Brice, Shickford, Mo.

J. D. WASHINGTON, West Plains, Missouri, breeder and importer of Essex and Duroc or Jersey Red Hogs, and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Circulars free.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeder of large English Berkshires, Swine, Merino Sheep, Choice Plymouth Rock Fowls, and Pekin Ducks. Catalogue free.

POLAND CHINA SWINE, pure bred. Liberal reductions to first purchasers in each county. Photographs of breeds sent free upon application. Address as before purchasing elsewhere. H. H. WALLS & CO., Bedford, Lawrence co., Ind.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS and PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY of pure breed and fine quality. Fair prices and prompt attention to customers. H. C. MINTER, Keytesville, Chariton Co., Mo.

FOR BERKSHIRE PIGS of the best approved English and American breeds, families, White, Black, and Red, and all other breeds, see Stewart's Catalogue, and Bailey's Exquisite. Or, for Light Brahma Fowls, of fine quality, address SPRINGER BROS., at "HAW HILL," Springfield, Ill.

St. Louis County Breeders.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS, H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

T. C. CAMPBELL, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Merino Sheep, and other fine fowls. Address as before purchasing elsewhere. H. H. WALLS & CO., Bedford, Lawrence co., Ind.

MRS. T. H. B. WOODY, Baldwin, St. Louis Co., Mo., breeder of choice Plymouth fowls. Eggs for sale after Sept. 1, 1884.

Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock, Light Brahma, Buff, White and Partridge fowls, bred and for sale by J. B. SAPP, Columbia, Mo. Special—Pure Essex Plymouth Rock mated by Fitch or Hawkins. Strains mated by himself, \$2 per 12 eggs. A. J. MANN, 819 S. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

Jersey cattle—Shorthorn Poles—all ages. Both sexes. Best families. All colors. T. H. S. TURNER, 700 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

R. R. Foster, St. Louis, Missouri. Registered Jersey Cattle. —AND— YORKSHIRE SWINE. St. Clair County, Ills., Breeders.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, Shropshire Sheep bred and imported by J. S. MILLER, Belleville, Ill.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, Berkshire Pigs and all kinds of native and imported. Farm and garden seeds. L. G. WENIGER, Belleville, Ills.

The Home Circle.

EDEN.

It is an old legend divine,
The patriarchs tell us of old;
The tale of a garden divine,
Filled with the bliss of peace, we're told.
And how after sinning, the Lord
Sent forth from the great throne of right
The cherubim with flaming sword,
Clothed with the imperial might.
They say that passed long years ago,
And still in each man's breast to-day,
Lies an Eden of peace, or woe
Alike from the seed of yesterday.
And out from the Eden of rest
Our conscience with its flaming might
Sends us forth with a heaving breast,
To the world of remorse and night.

WILL FAIRLEY.

DEDICATED WITH UNPARALLELED ADMIRATION TO LLOYD GUYOT.

Deluded man! wouldst vainly strive to lessen
Logic's force,
To check the onward flow of truth, resistless
In its course?
Dost see the marvelous beauty of these pan-
tonomic views,
A telescopic view, could scarce their wonders
half repeat.
Contrivance, reach, might outward beauty's
transient state explain;
But inward beauty's source, would unre-
vealed, her secret still retain.
Flogistic, senseless, crudest joke, hast perpe-
trated card, (a)
En it no logic, joke, no sprightly wit,
e'er appears.
Well might true logic scorn such wit as thine,
so very tame,
Endignant spurn the man, that would degrade
her Attic name.
Deluded man! who wouldst th' exalted poet's
art essay,
And in th' endeavor, folly's most ignoble part
display (b)
Of thus thy joke, has neither wit, nor logic, in
its train,
Who then with Horace, could his face from
laughter's grin restrain?
(a) See RURAL WORLD October 23 and
April 24.
(b) — I judge are long you'll try
"Convincing us that laughter's but a sight"
Or, failing that, etc. The tenth line repre-
sents me as convincing that laughter is a
sight, and taken with a portion of the prece-
ding line, it supposes that my trial has pro-
duced conviction, the beginning of the 11th
line denies this, "or, failing that," Lloyd
Guyot: a little more grammar; less poetry or
more.

REV. GEO. A. WATSON.

Bread and Butter.

It is interesting to note the progress
made in various arts of industry and art.
There is a marked concentration of cap-
ital and skill in the production of an en-
dless variety of manufactured articles.
Every new thing that is discovered or
invented, or a new process, better or
cheaper, at once attracts capital and
skilled labor, and arrangements are made
for making said articles on a large scale,
with the aid of improved machinery.
This is true of every conceivable article
that is used among civilized people,
even such simple and apparently insignif-
icant little things as pins, buttons,
matches, thread, hairpins, nails, etc.,
and yet, how essential they all are, how
well they fulfill their respective pur-
poses. These little things were once
made "by hand," by individual workers
in their own shops; now they are
"manufactured," by wholesale, in large
mills or factories, by hundreds of skilled
workmen.

A hundred years ago, in the days of
our forefathers, perhaps I ought to say
our "foremothers," many articles of
clothing were made of "homespun"—
wool clipped from the sheep's back,
cleaned, spun, and wove into cloth, cut,
and sewed into garments—all done "by
hand," with the aid of such crude imple-
ments as existed in those days, and all
done without going outside of their own
family circle for help. Such a thing is
impossible to-day. There is such a
sharp competition for labor, and such
quality, cheapness of cost, and rapidity
of workmanship, that men learn to con-
centrate their effort to doing one thing
well. Nowadays, if a man is called a
"jack-of-all-trades," he is also said to
be "boss of none."

With the exception of fresh fruits and
vegetables, which require no special
preparation for the table, there is scarce-
ly an article of commerce but goes
through some process of manufacture.
So we have soap and sugar works, can-
ning establishments, pickling concerns,
drying houses for surplus fruits and
vegetables, packing houses for beef and
pork, and so on, ad libitum. All the
products of the soil undergo to a greater
or less extent, a process of manufacture,
or rather of concentration, by which the
waste or less valuable part is separated
from the more valuable, and both pre-
pared for their respective consumer.

"Bread" is called the "staff of life";
yet it is a manufactured article, and has
been for centuries. It is only within the
last half century however, that "butter"
has become a product of manufacture,
and only during the past ten years, when
creameries were spreading thick and far
and wide, over these Western lands, has
it acquired its rank and its right to be
called a "manufactured article."

One of the most interesting and in-
structive ways for enjoyment by those
who have the leisure, is to visit the var-
ious mills, factories, and other estab-
lishments, and observe the countless
processes through which the raw materi-
al passes, till it comes out perfected,
ready for use; and above all, the won-
derful machinery, the accuracy, the rap-
idity, the almost human-like intelli-
gence of the various machines they keep
so tirelessly at work.

Doubtless there are many who have
never been inside of a creamery, and as
the writer is somewhat familiar with
creamery work, he volunteers to act as
"guide" to those of his readers who de-
sire to learn of the mysteries of making
"creamy butter."

The first question that might naturally
arise is, What is butter? Well, we don't
know, and as we are not writing a sci-
entific dissertation on theories, we shall
not attempt to answer. The next ques-
tion is, What is butter made from? Why
butter is made from cream, and cream
is made from milk, and milk is that won-
derful fluid, the first product of the first
"machine" in the process of butter-
making. This "first machine" is the
cow, the most important machine in the
whole business, for without the cow
there would be no milk, no milk, no
cream; no cream, no butter. So then,
the cow is the first and chief machine of
all, of so wonderful a constitution, that no
inventive genius can possibly find a sub-
stitute.

A small boy from the city had been in
the country visiting, and on his return
he carried to his mamma to tell what he
had seen; he tried to teach her how to
make butter, so he said, "The first thing

you get a cow—"but we need not quote
further, that boy told a greater truth
than he knew. The cow is the founda-
tion of all success in dairying, in general
farming, and in stock-raunching on the
boundless plains; and grass is the bed-
rock on which this foundation rests, for
grass is the "raw material" with which
the living "machine" converts into milk,
cream and butter. The greener the grass,
the more freely the stream of golden
wealth flows into the milk-pail, and mys-
teriously become transformed into cakes
of golden butter.

Well, now we have our cow, as the
little boy said. Much might be said
about the feed or feeding of this ma-
chine, of the transformation of grass
into milk, and of the extraction of the
milk. Many are the books that have
been written respecting this wonderful
machine, the raw material she consumes,
and the products of her unconscious in-
stinctive skill. There is much of poetry,
also, connected with this subject, when

"The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool."

This reminds me of a couple of pictures
that I once saw. Two farmers each
thought they owned a certain cow, and
they quarreled and had a lawsuit. One
picture showed the farmers holding on
to the opposite extremities of the poor
old cow, while the lawyer sat down and
milked her. The second picture
showed the cow's horns and tail had
broken off. That was all the foolish men
had to show for their quarrel, while the
lawyer had the cow as well as the milk.

Beware who milks your cow!

The "cream" from house to
house, gathers the cream and delivers it
at the creamery. Here it is poured from
the large cans into the "cream vat"
through a fine wire strainer. The size
and capacity of the vats, churns, etc.,
varies in different creameries. The
most common size is that holding 300
gallons. These vats have a reservoir be-
neath and around the sides for holding
water. The cream must be of a certain
temperature for churning; if too cold,
it must be warmed, and this is done by
admitting steam to the water underneath;
if too warm, it must be cooled, either by
ice or cold water. The proper tempera-
ture for churning is 62°-it requires
long practice to tell just when cream is
"ripe" for churning just the right de-
gree of acidity or sourness. When
cream is too cold it will "swell" in the
churn, and be unreasonably long time
coming. We will remember once hav-
ing "loaded" our churn too full of cold
cream; it swelled till the butter was
nearly filled; though the churn revolved,
yet it did not "churn." For over seven
hours we held wearily to our task—
bound to subdue that obstinate cream.

In some countries a very primitive
mode of making butter is in vogue—the
same manner to-day as it was in the
early ages. A "bottle" of skin or leather
being filled with cream, was placed on a
sheep, each corner grabbed by a person,
and at once attracted capital and
skilled labor, and arrangements are made
for making said articles on a large scale,
with the aid of improved machinery.

This is true of every conceivable article
that is used among civilized people,
even such simple and apparently insignif-
icant little things as pins, buttons,
matches, thread, hairpins, nails, etc.,
and yet, how essential they all are, how
well they fulfill their respective pur-
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our forefathers, perhaps I ought to say
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St. Louis Amusements.

Tony Denier's Hammy Dumpty troupe is holding the boards at the People's this week.

The season at Uhlrig's Cave will open June 2nd. The Ford Comed Opera Company will open in "Princess Ida" Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera.

The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

The receipts and shipments for the week ending Tuesday, May 27th, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Wednesday.....	2940	10831	944	148
Thursday.....	2759	1177	137	134
Friday.....	1050	4373	2305	100
Saturday.....	376	438	1100	109
Sunday.....	1961	4554	117	134
Monday.....	1816	4425	2504	77
Tuesday.....	10411	31485	8317	824
Week.....	10411	31485	8317	824
Shipments.....	10411	31485	8317	824

Parties on the California coast are making arrangements for regular monthly shipments of Texas cattle via the Sunset and Texas Pacific railway from San Antonio.

The arrival of hogs for the past week at Kansas City were about 7,000 short of the 50,000 estimate, and packers took less than a usual proportion of the offerings.

An exchange states that about two million of sheep are at present in Colorado, and that the clip this year will be ten million pounds wool.

Since 1860 the population of the United States has increased 65 per cent, while the increase in live-stock has been about 50 per cent.

It is claimed that the drive from Texas this season will be larger than usual, and will include about 450,000 head of young cattle to be driven and shipped to Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico and Arizona—the most of them to fill contracts.

The commission charges at New Orleans for selling live stock is 3 per cent, making about \$30 on an ordinary car of Texas hogs at latest quotations.

The Canadian Stock Raisers' Journal says, the conditions of the admission of Canadian cattle into England are more favorable than those for American cattle, to give the former an advantage of \$15 per head.

A number of ship owners engaged in the live stock shipment from Montreal, Canada, have been ordered to widen the space allotted to each animal, from two feet six inches to two feet eight inches.

The Indian Territory round up will commence on June 4. It is designed for the especial purpose of sweeping the ranges perfectly clean in one round, and is the only round up which will be given this season.

Forty-five cars have lately been loaded at El Paso, with native Mexican cattle, and are now en route to Denver. They will be unloaded at the Union Yards, and after being rested and rested, will pass on up into Wyoming. Forty more cars of Texas cattle will follow these.

A mammoth shearing establishment, consisting of corrals, pens and sheds, for handling and shearing an immense number of sheep, with all necessary appliances, has been constructed at Hugo, Kan., by the Union Pacific railroad. There are 300,000 sheep within easy reach.

The use of blood as a food for cattle, has, it is stated, been the subject of experiment in England, and has resulted in a result, has been patented and patented a new kind of cake in which blood forms one of the chief ingredients. This new food is stated to be exceedingly nutritious and wholesome, and is even by cows and horses, and is equally a strong dislike to the smell of blood.

The Chicago Tribune relates the following remarkable coincidence: Something occurred yesterday which probably has no counterpart in the annals of the trade.

Among the stock consigned to Adams & Burke, were two lots of cattle, one of which was shipped from El Paso, and the other from Appleton, Wis. Each lot numbered 30 head, weighed identically the same—22,700 lbs., and were sold to different parties at the same price, \$6.20.

CATTLE.—The financial fears have almost entirely abated and quite a well defined boom took possession of the cattle market the past week. Almost everything favoring the selling of cattle and values advanced daily on the strength developed by other markets and over urgent demand from all classes of buyers here. The money stringency brought about lighter receipts and the demand not always satisfied, a brisk competition resulted which put prices up and sales were effected quickly, buyers understanding the situation as well as salesmen, so that no trouble was found in making transfers. The arrivals of grass Texans were not very large but the few offered found ready sale at \$4.40 to \$4.50. Corn fed Texans, however, were quite plentiful and sold to shippers and others at well advanced prices, the range for the week being from \$4.40 to \$4.50 averaging from \$2 to \$2.10.

Native cattle, however, met with the greatest preference, and large numbers changed hands for shipment at \$3.70 for flights to \$3.70 for choice heavy, the bulk of sales being from \$3.50 to \$3.60 and \$3.50, as the number of really choice heavy steers was somewhat limited. Butchers' stock was in active request throughout the entire week and in many instances brought more than the original advance sales being, made as high as \$3.50, but generally at \$3.40 to \$3.50.

While cows brought \$1.50 to \$1.60, some choice cows and calves bringing \$1.10. Good feeding cattle were generally in demand with sales at \$1.50, but cows were slow with no sales worthy of special mention.

Business was satisfactory, though not large, the bulk of the trade being in butchers' cattle, which brought from \$3.75 to \$3.85. Light to medium and heavy calves were in demand, but only fair in quality, and sold only when good natives were not obtainable. The ruling rates continued firm at the following:

Exporters.....	\$6.40 to \$6.75
Good to heavy steers.....	6.10 to 6.35
Light to fair steers.....	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to medium and heavy calves.....	5.75 to 6.40
Fair to good Colorado steers.....	5.00 to 6.25
Southwest steers.....	4.25 to 5.75
Light to good steers.....	4.50 to 5.15
Fair to good feeders.....	4.00 to 5.15
Native cows and heifers.....	4.50 to 5.35
Corn fed Texas steers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Grass Texas steers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Calves of any kind.....	2.50 to 3.25
Small cows with calves.....	2.00 to 3.00
Veal calves.....	6.00 to 10.00

HOGS.—This market was very liberally supplied, and the trade experienced almost as large a boom as cattle, especially in light hogs, which almost absorbed the attention of buyers to the exclusion of heavy weights.

Packers alone taking the latter, while both butchers and shippers gave preference to the former. The following is a summary of the

week's business: The opening day—Wednesday—shippers were the leading buyers, and the receipts proving liberal the large number who desired to purchase were enabled to do so, and a liberal movement resulted at a range from \$3.90 to \$4.45, for Yorkers, and \$4.50 to \$5.00 for lights. Packers took only a few at \$3.50 to \$3.75, while heavy hogs brought \$4.00 to \$4.25. Thursday there was increased activity at stronger prices notwithstanding that other markets were off. Sales made at \$3.90 to \$4.45, for Yorkers, and \$4.50 to \$5.00 for lights, packers \$3.50 to \$3.75, and butchers \$3.50 to \$3.75.

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HOSEY.—Demand light and only for strictly pure extracted or choice comb put up in fancy pkgs, suitable for retail trade. Prices steady: Strained and extracted at 60¢ in bbls; comb at 14¢ to 15¢—later for choice white. Some little new received.

NEW UNIONS.—In light supply and firm at \$1.50 a bbl, and \$1.60 a bbl for 25¢ per sack. 8 bbls at \$4.50, 55 lbs at \$2.25 per sack.

STRING BEANS.—Arrivals mainly heated and worthless. Sales of fresh receipts (at range of 10¢ to 50¢ 3-pk box, as in condition.

GREEN PEA.—Home grown in free receipt and sold at \$1.50 a bbl, and \$1.60 a bbl, in shipping order; Arkansas dull at 40¢ 50¢ 3-pk box.

CABBAGE.—Ranges from \$2.00 a crate, according to condition; damaged stock very difficult to place.

QUOUMBER.—Overplenty and lower at \$2.50 a bbl.

SQUASH.—Dull at \$1.00 a bbl.

GRASS SEEDS.—Movement confined to Millet and Hungarian—they sold fairly, but at easy prices; other descriptions neglected.

We quote: German millet at 40¢ to 45¢—inferior and trashy 30¢ to 35¢; common millet at 40¢ to 45¢; Hungarian at 45¢ to 50¢; timothy at \$1.50 a bbl; clover at \$4.50 to \$5.00; red top at \$2.50 a bbl; 150 lbs a bbl (largely mixed with smart weed) at 20¢, 300 lbs a bbl poor German millet at 25¢.

FLAXSEED.—In scant supply. Bid at \$1.00 for prime. Sale small lot at \$1.50.

CASHEW SEED.—Overplenty and lower at \$1.50 a bbl.

HEMP SEED.—Quiet at \$1.00 a bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—Quiet and steady. Apples—Fair at 5¢ to 6¢, prime at 6¢ to 7¢, evapo. rated 7¢ to 8¢. Peaches—mixed and fair halves 5¢ to 6¢, prime to choice do at 6¢ to 7¢; wormy, dark, etc., less.

STRAWBERRIES.—Consigned lots met a slow market yesterday morning, and prices realized were low and unsatisfactory; offerings large, including much stock received Sunday and held over (soft and damaged yesterday), while other buyers and shippers used home-grown exclusively, shipped lots going to the local trade—mainly to peddlers.

Sales were at following rates, per 60 lbs. case: Arkansas (all soft and poor)—about the last pickings at 50¢ to \$1.25; Missouri (monarch and Wilson) at 75¢ to \$1.25 for hold-over, and \$1.00 to \$1.25 for good to choice fresh; Southern Illinois (do) at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Sunday's arrivals, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 for fresh; Kentucky (large receipts Sunday and early in the week) at \$1.25 to \$1.50; Arkansas (all soft and poor)—about the last pickings at 50¢ to \$1.25; Missouri (monarch and Wilson) at 75¢ to \$1.25 for hold-over, and \$1.00 to \$1.25 for good to choice fresh; Southern Illinois (do) at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Sunday's arrivals, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 for fresh; Kentucky (large receipts Sunday and early in the week) at \$1.25 to \$1.50; Arkansas (all soft and poor)—about the last pickings at 50¢ to \$1.25; Missouri (monarch and Wilson) at 75¢ to \$1.25 for hold-over, and \$1.00 to \$1.25 for good to choice fresh; Southern Illinois (do) at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Sunday's arrivals, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 for fresh; Kentucky (large receipts Sunday and early in the week) at \$1.25 to \$1.50; Arkansas (all soft and poor)—about the last pickings at 50¢ to \$1.25; Missouri (monarch and Wilson) at 75¢ to \$1.25 for hold-over, and \$1.00 to \$1.25 for good to choice fresh; Southern Illinois (do) at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Sunday's arrivals, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 for fresh; Kentucky (large receipts Sunday and early in the week) at \$1.25 to \$1.50; Arkansas (all soft and poor)—about the last pickings at 50¢ to \$1.25; Missouri (monarch and Wilson) at 75¢ to \$1.25 for hold-over, and \$1.00 to \$1.25 for good to choice fresh; Southern Illinois (do) at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for Sunday's arrivals, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 for fresh; Kentucky (large receipts Sunday and early in the week) at \$1.25 to \$1.50; Arkansas (all soft and poor)—about the last pickings at 50¢ to \$1.25; Missouri (monarch and Wilson) at 75¢ to \$1.25 for hold-over, and \$